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LOGAN'S election created music for the organs. Think of the racket they would make over a President.

VICTOR HUGO'S obituaries seem to have been premature. Paris telegrams at this writing say that he still lives.

It is now thought that sixteen or seventeen lives were lost in the fire at Cincinnati yesterday. The details of the horrible affair are published in our telegraph columns.

The new Japanese baby that was born the other day at the Legation in Washington is to be named after the President. If there is no objection on the part of the organs it will be taken by consent.

The success of Logan makes him conspicuous for the next Republican nomination for the Presidency. We hope nothing will disturb the present conditions if they will lead to his nomination. It will suit the Democracy to a dot. Let us have Logan and Blaine—the old ticket—tail first.

The Washington correspondents have given so many versions of the alleged rupture between the President and Senator Blackburn that it is difficult to define just how the affair stands. The Senator cuts the knot, however, very deftly by declaring that there is no misunderstanding between himself and the President, and gives a very hard hitting account of the matter. Quite likely.

Now that the Persian mission may again be vacant, we trust that some goodish Republican will be sent there, if the present incumbent is to be ousted. It is understood that it is a mere protectorate of Christian missionaries, as the Republican organs say. We could place our hands on several members of the "K. O. P." who could fill the bill to a "dot." Dorsey is out of a job, so is Bob Ingersoll, ditto Brady. How would Chevalier Husted do, or the editor of the Chicago News or Tribune? These are all sturdy Republicans.

JOHN H. KINNEY, formerly Postmaster at Shelton, Pa., has been found guilty of embezzlement. The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court at Washington, D. C., has returned five new indictments against G. A. Whitaker and six against John W. Dreyer, and Daniel Carrigan for presenting false vouchers on the Navy Department.

These embezzlements and frauds were all committed under Republican administration. Similar matters are being uncovered from day to day, and yet we find Republican papers publishing statements that nothing wrong has been discovered by the new administration; every cent has been satisfactorily accounted for, and they demand a clear receipt setting forth the honesty and integrity of Republican officials. "Why," they exclaim, "did you fellows not count the money in the Treasury, and did you find a penny missing?" Notwithstanding this, the old rascality leaks out every day or two.

REFERRING to Hon. Bayless W. Hanna's affairs, a Washington special of the 20th says: "Although official announcement has not yet been made it was learned that Hon. Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, has succeeded in his efforts, and will go to the Argentine Republic as Minister instead of to Persia. He had a long interview with Secretary Bayard and the latter said that he was willing to sanction the change, provided the President did not object. Judge Hanna then laid the matter before the President, and the latter said that whatever Mr. Bayard desired in the premises would suit him. Judge Hanna is much pleased over the new arrangement. The salary of the Minister to the Argentine Republic is larger, and the mission the more pleasant of the two. Besides the journey is a comparatively short and pleasant one."

Here is a Jewish opinion on the new version of the Old Testament. The Jewish Advocate says: "A large company of Christian clergymen in this country and another in England have been engaged for fifteen years in the preparation of this book, and we are now to have the result of their joint labors. The object of making this revision or new translation appears to be to obtain a closer and more exact rendering of the original, and incidentally to modernize the book by the substitution of modern words for some which have become obsolete since the version now in use was prepared, some 250 years ago. It is stated that the revisers have examined carefully every sentence of the book with the view of correcting errors of translation, and that, in order to insure perfect accuracy, they have diligently compared several of the most ancient copies in existence. Emphasis has been given to the fact that the revisers are not all of one creed, almost every section of the Protestant wing of the Christian Church being represented. That provision was wise,

for a creed very stubbornly held is liable to effect the impartiality of judges in a matter vitally affecting the basis of creed. But it is strange that if accuracy was the object principally desired, no Roman Catholic Church was invited to assist, and still more remarkable that in translating a book, the original of which was written in Hebrew, by Jewish poets and seers, no invitation was extended to a Jewish scholar, who surely might have been expected to have superior qualifications for the work."

GRANT'S CIVIL HISTORY.

It is announced that General Grant, on the completion of his war history, will write a history of the men with whom he was associated during his civil administration. The people of this country have taken much interest in Grant's military history and have looked forward with pleasure to the result of his labors in writing it. His participation in the great war of the Nation's history is the central figure of it has made his reminiscences thereof a matter of deep interest. But as to the history of his civil regime and the men connected therewith, it is hoped that may never be written. The people of the United States desire that the chronicles of that period be, as nearly as may be, left altogether out of the history of the country. Walking up Pennsylvania avenue in Washington City one sees the broad street covered with a costly pavement which extends in great profusion up the alleys and side streets. This paving was done by Boss Sheppard, and is a constant reminder of the extravagance of that era. It was to be hoped that by the time these pavements had disappeared the memory of Boss Sheppard and the rings connected with him and the administration had perished. There never has been in this country, and probably in no other, such utter demoralization in the public service as then prevailed. There was among the public servants a contagion of peculation, bribery, extravagance, and all other kinds of corruption. The Wall street sharks moved around the portals of the National Treasury concocting and executing schemes to defraud the people. The spirits who governed the Nation's finances were hand in glove with these vampires. The whisky ring grasped hands all around the country, and extended their circle up to the very doors of the White House. Babcock not only farmed out and sold post-trademarks to the highest bidder, but united with the swindlers in cheating the poor shiftless Indians. Robeson was busy unlawfully disposing of our piece of a navy. These are but a few of the acts of official perfidy which were developed and laid bare. The amount of roguery which then flourished, which was never exposed, may well be supposed to have been exceedingly great, for there were syndicates, corporations, partnerships and individuals, all devising rascally schemes to defraud the Government. They grew by what they fed on, waxed fat with success, through the assistance and connivance of those in high places. However, great the much-complained-of malaria arising from the Potomac flats, it was by no means as great as the malaria of dishonesty which then hung around the Executive Mansion, and which has continued to infect that locality until the people planted that Democratic Eucalyptus tree there, Grover Cleveland, who has dispelled it and cleared up the atmosphere. The silent General was a great success as a military leader, and the people are proud of that record; but as a civil leader he was a failure, and those around him made his administration a reproach.

It was a period when the official stench that arose was so great that it was said the man in the moon held his nose as he sailed over Washington. General Grant may write his military history, and the people will honor it as they honor him for those achievements. But for his own sake they want none of his civil history. A veracious history of it will cast a shadow over an otherwise glorious name. "Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back wherein he puts aims for oblivion." The history of the men who were associated with him in his civil administration should be cast into that wallet.

BLAINE AND LOGAN AS CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS.

It is common among the Bourbon Republican organs to trace the origin of every appointment made by the administration, and in many cases if any prominent Democrat has influenced it, to hold him up either for scorn or ridicule. One would imagine that the appointments made by the Republican administrations were altogether free from everything objectionable, and were the results of inspirations from a high breed of statesmen. The Washington correspondent of the Courier-Journal has gone to the trouble of hunting up the record made by Blaine and Logan in the matter of appointments, and here is what he found. The record dates back to 1881. This is a list—a partial list—of the Blaine connection, showing how they were placed by the frugal hand of their patriarch, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State: John E. Blaine, Paymaster, brother; Robert G. Blaine, Agricultural Department, brother; Walker J. Blaine, Assistant Secretary of State, son; John E. Blaine, Revenue Collector, Tennessee, cousin; Rev. M. C. Blaine, Chaplain in the Army, cousin; John J. Coppinger, U. S. A., son-in-law; James A. Eakin, Quartermaster General's Office, cousin; Augustus Stanwood, New York Custom House, nephew; Isaac Stanwood, New York Custom House, nephew; James A. Dodge, Inspector of Customs, cousin; Wm. M. Eakin, Treasury Agent, cousin. Several assorted hangers-on of the family were scattered about. The document is not yet complete.

Then comes "Black Jack"—and it will be observed that it is a cold day when Jack gets left in a thing of this sort. The Logan list runs about as follows: John A. Logan, United States Senator; C. A. Logan, Minister to Chile, cousin W. F. Tucker, Paymaster Army, son-in-law; John M. Canning-

ham, Yellowstone Park, brother-in-law; Cyrus Thomas, Smithsonian Institution, brother-in-law; Susie Cunningham, Clerk in Treasury, sister-in-law; Enoch Blanchard, Postal Railway Service, nephew; Nellie E. Jenkins, Marine Hospital, niece; James Cunningham, Chicago Custom-house, brother-in-law; James M. Logan, Postmaster, Illinois, brother; Ed. Hill, United States Marshal, Illinois, nephew; Mary H. Brady, Treasury, servant; Louis Norris, messenger Interior, servant; Daniel Sheppard, Assistant Postmaster, Chicago, relative; Taylor Beach, Clerk at Senate, relative. Besides others in precincts yet to hear from.

INSULTING THE PRESIDENT.

Some members of the Republican party made Logan's election the occasion to insult the President twice. An Iowa gang had the brazen impudence to wire him the following dispatch:

Des Moines, Iowa, May 19, To S. Grover Cleveland, Washington:

The Republicans of Iowa send compliments to your excellency, and congratulate you on the benedict results of your dispatch to Illinois: "Send any one but Logan." Thank God the Republicans of our sister State delight to honor the man who will beat you in 1888.

The organs generally copy this with indorsing headlines, and do not seem to realize the indecency of these Iowa hoodlums. It is denied that the President sent any dispatch whatever in regard to Logan or anybody else in connection with the Illinois Senatorial contest. While the Iowa blackguards were insulting the President in the West, another gang—described as "a lot of drunken Republican hoodlums," procured a cannon in Washington, with guns, pistols, etc., and about 2 o'clock in the morning when the city was unusually quiet and nearly everybody in bed, this band of drunken ruffians gathered near the Presidential mansion and made the night hideous with cannon and pistol firing in honor of Logan's election. As the President was very much disturbed and annoyed, we suppose the blackguards will feel that they have not lived in vain.

MADAME NILSSON doubtless is having her share of trouble. She seems to have a law suit on her hands in the city of Paris. She is the plaintiff and the defendants are relatives of her late husband, M. Rouzeaud. She brings the action to recover about \$45,000 which she claims to have loaned her husband. The Paris correspondent of a London paper gives the details of the affair which will be found of interest by our readers. Miss Nilsson and M. Rouzeaud were married in Westminster Abbey in 1872. By a settlement made under the provisions of the English law the fortune of the lady, then amounting to \$120,000, and her future professional earnings were excluded from the use or control of her husband, who, according to the plaintiff's counsel, was, although of a respectable family, possessed of no property, and had previously held a situation in a bank. They lived together until two years ago when he died. Out of her private funds she claims to have loaned him \$15,000 to buy an estate in which his family were interested, and at another time \$20,000, which he used in the business of stockbroking. The balance of the sum claimed was employed by M. Rouzeaud in the purchase of Russian stock and Panama bonds. M. Rouzeaud died intestate and in a lunatic asylum, and the defendants, as heirs at law, then took possession of the property.

On their behalf it is contended that some of the sums claimed were really never received by M. Rouzeaud, and that what he did receive from his wife was given and not lent. Great stress was laid by the counsel for the defendants on the circumstance that Mme. Nilsson, though an excellent woman of business, can produce no documentary evidence in support of her plea. Judgment was deferred for a fortnight.

We do not see why Mr. Register Bruce should be retained in office any longer. A Treasury clerk told the correspondent of the New York Herald the other day that the clerks of the Register's office were exceedingly anxious that a new Register should be appointed. They were also anxious that the man who shall be appointed will be one who will attend to the duties of the office. He says Mr. Bruce, the present Register, has not spent on an average one hour in his office for each day that he had held the position, that he has taken numerous trips, remaining away sometimes as much as two months. This was the case last fall, when Mr. Bruce was engaged in making speeches in the Ohio campaign, and later on in the Presidential campaign. There is a theory that the Register has personally to sign all bonds and certificates of stock, but he said it was on a theory, as the Deputy Register, as well as a couple of clerks detailed for that purpose, have signed Mr. Bruce's name thousands of times. He complains that there is a combination of the older clerks in the office against the more recent appointments, which makes work very annoying to the latter clerks. What the clerks want is a Register who will give some attention to the office, reform some of its practices and break up the combinations. The position pays \$4,000 per year. General Rosecrans can have it, it is said, if he wants it, but he wants something that will pay better, if he can secure it.

NEAL Dow lectured in Baltimore the other night. He said among other things that "it was under the Republicans the navy has run down to a few old leaky tubs, afraid to go outside of Sandy Hook." And yet Maine, Dow's own State, and largely interested in shipbuilding, continues to vote the Republican ticket, and countenance Blaine, one of the leaders of the concern. Old Neal gave the party another jolt, as follows: "You recollect we carried the constitutional amendment, saying the Legislature shall pass a prohibitory law that there shall be no license in Maine, by 7,000 majority. We went to the Legislature to have this amendment enforced, and the Republican bosses in the Legislature spit in our faces and kicked

us out. They won't spit in our faces again. The Republican party is strong in Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois and other Western States, and they threaten to defeat prohibition in those States if they do not elect the four Republican members of Congress from Maine next year, and the Legislature which elects a United States Senator. We'll see about that. We know the value of our votes now."

The Journal after indorsing a special dispatch from a Bourbon Republican organ asserting that Senator Blackburn had a terrible falling out with the President; that he had "read the riot act" to him, and cursed and sworn in his presence, etc., copies the following from the New York World to strengthen the position:

It is probably a newspaper exaggeration to say that Senator Joseph Blackburn called upon the President the other day and read the riot act to him. Mr. Blackburn is not in a happy frame of mind, we believe, and when he talks, people in the neighborhood manage to catch the drift of his mind, but we can not believe that he has been guilty of the impropriety of calling upon the President to lay down his arms and disperse.

This is what the boys would call a "dead give away." Why not confess that the statement was a lie, concocted by one of the many unscrupulous Washington scribblers for Bourbon Republican organs?

PERSONALS.

LESTER WALLACK produces the statement that his son was secretly married to a girl named Elizabeth. The marriage was private, and both families knew it was to occur.

EX-CONGRESSMAN FRANK HURD has been heard from to the effect that it seems to be difficult to find the right sort of Democrats to fill the offices. Mr. Hurd is an Ohio Democrat of the old fashioned kind.

THE late Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. George H. Loring, is making heavy investments in houses and lots at the Capital in full confidence that real estate in Washington is rising and not lowering.

STEPHEN BULMER, the well-known English atheist, recently deceased, left \$3,000 to his co-worker, Bradshaw; and to his own wife, who had supported him for years, he left the princely allowance of \$3 a week.

MISS MANNING, Edna, Lamar, Garland and the two younger daughters of Secretary Bayard are not yet in society, but will be debutantes next winter, and pending that time the veteran Ben Parley Poore ventures to call them "Cabinet rosebuds."

LIEUTENANT GREELY, of Arctic experience, complains that he has not recovered his mental vigor since he returned home, and army officers who have seen him say that he is unfit for service. His articulation is very feeble and his eye-sight is very defective.

MAJOR BURKE, of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, retires from the Directorship of the Exposition broken in health, from overwork, and, worse yet, he is said to have incurred personal obligations to the amount of \$150,000 in his efforts to keep the Exposition running.

THE historian, George Bancroft, is in such good health that he is seen in the saddle almost daily, generally riding out with his friend Librarian Spofford. Mrs. Bancroft, too, is much better than usual, and the venerable pair will leave Washington for their Newport cottage early in June.

JOSEPH FLANNER, well known as an American resident of Paris, and an habitue of the Anglo-American resorts in the quarter of the Grand Hotel, died suddenly there lately. Mr. Flanner first went to Paris some twenty-three or twenty-four years ago as one of the agents of the Southern Confederacy, charged with the mission of negotiating the rebel government's bonds, and never returned to this country.

CAPTAIN HOWARD, whose bravery saved the day to the Dominion troops in their recent fight with the Riel insurgents, is a native of Connecticut. He served in the war of the Rebellion and also five years in the regular army, where he had considerable experience in Indian warfare. He is a brave, cool-headed soldier, thoroughly familiar with army life, and he is also a very skillful machinist, possessing a complete knowledge of the mechanism of a Gatling gun.

SOME colored people at Pittsburgh with substantial fortunes are John Gaither, with an estate worth \$35,000, who fled from Louisiana forty years ago; Robert and Emanuel Jackson, prosperous business men, who inherited \$10,000 from their father, an ex-slave; "Uncle" John Turley, whose wealth is put at \$30,000; Mrs. Williamson, a widow, of Allegheny, with a fortune of \$50,000, and Geo. Knox and his wife, who own property valued at \$75,000.

SOME surprise has been expressed that young Barrios, a subject of Guatemala, should be allowed to receive his military education at West Point. The explanation of his presence there will be found in a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 2, 1884, by which the Secretary of War was authorized to permit Antonio Barrios, of Guatemala, and Jose Victor Savala, of Nicaragua, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, provided no expense should be caused to the United States thereby.

A Valuable Ring Stolen.

Representative M. L. McClellan, of Valparaiso, and T. W. Gardner, a jeweler of this city called at the Postoffice yesterday to make inquiries regarding a ring sent in a letter by the jeweler to Mr. McClellan. The latter produced the envelope which he had received through the mail, but which, when opened by him, contained nothing. The envelope was post-marked "Indianapolis, May 8." The ring was a family relic, left in the possession of the jeweler to be reset, and was prized very highly by the owner. The jeweler said that it was inclosed with a letter in the envelope, and must have been opened after it left his hands. The envelope bore no evidence of being tampered with, and the extraction of the ring must have been accomplished by an expert. The Postoffice authorities could furnish no information about the matter.

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Lawyer's Fees.

[New York Herald.] General Butler and Mr. F. J. Duplaigne spent many hours yesterday in Mr. Asahel Green's office trying to get explanations from Mr. Aaron Kahn as to the promiscuous entries and erasures in his cash book in the accounts against Mrs. and Miss Hoyt. Mr. Kahn could not furnish any information as to the income he derived from his profession; was uncertain as to what cases he had tried, and pleaded ignorance about the fees he had received. One charge appeared in the book which almost decided General Butler to close his office in Boston and open one in New York. It was a charge of \$3,000 for drawing up Mrs. Hoyt's last will and testament.

"Here is a young man," said the General, "who never drew up a will before, had never been in the Surrogate's Court till employed in this case, and he charges \$3,000 for drawing up a will for one of his clients."

"He and experience have nothing to do with it," replied Mr. Robert Sewell. "William Pitt supplied England with some of the most glorious pages of her history when he was still in the twenties."

"Pardon me," replied the General, "age and experience have a definite value in the legal market, though I own youth sometimes gets away with the booby. The last will a man signs is of the worst, as in the case we are trying; but the first will a lawyer draws up is never his best, unless it is his only one."

Lawyer Kahn moved uneasily in his chair, and a large collection of diamonds scintillated on his person as General Butler commenced to criticize his English. "What he does" and "what he sees," expressed in writing and speech, took the referee's breath away, while the "hull of the matter" almost prostrated the General, who gave the learned lawyer a brief lecture on Lindley Murray. When asked a question as to certain entries Mr. Kahn said he preferred to wait till Mr. Sewell, his counsel, returned. General Butler, who had not noticed that Mr. Sewell had left the room and that Mr. A. M. Alexander had taken his seat, turned to the referee and asked:

"To whom shall I apologize, your Honor, to Mr. Alexander or to Mr. Sewell? That reminds me," he continued, "of a case that happened in Washington many years ago. There was a Congressman from Ohio called Sawyer, and nicknamed 'Savage Sawyer,' because he was always eating sausages behind his chair in the House. One day a circus arrived in Washington. David Crockett went to it, and for the first time saw a baboon. He turned to a friend on one side of him and said, 'How like Savage Sawyer,' and turning to the other side there he found Sawyer. Sawyer demanded an apology. 'All right,' replied Crockett, 'I apologize—to the monkey.'"

"Well, as I am present and Sewell is not, I think you had better apologize to me," said Mr. Alexander.

"Very well," replied the General; "but—don't tell Sewell I did so."

Grows Respectable.

[Boston Record.] The Providence Journal calls a witticism about the size of Rhode Island, in an exchange, "the same old joke." But, then, there is the same old reason.

Ought to Dispose of the Republican Plant. [Central New Jersey Herald.] A Democratic administration ought not to be handicapped by g. o. p. machinery.

The Texas Siftings say: What is a chestnut? A chestnut is an old joke told by some other fellow.

Marshal Henry Aver and a Boy Shot at Straitsville.

COLUMBUS, O., May 21.—Marshal Henry Aver of New Straitsville, O., while in a quarrel with Albert Guest on the streets of that place to-day, was shot by the latter several times in different parts of the body, and there are reports to night that he can not recover. One shot missed Aver and hit a boy eleven years of age, fifty yards away, passing through his body and injuring his spine so that he could not recover. Guest loaded his revolver and endeavored to escape, firing on two Pinkerton men who followed him, but they compelled him to surrender, and he was locked in jail. Strong threats of lynching were indulged in, and trouble is feared before morning. Reports as to the trouble between the men are conflicting, one being that Aver was about to serve a warrant for the arrest of Guest, and another that they were talking over some trouble had in the country the evening previous.

The State Journal of New Straitsville special says: "Two hundred masked men broke into the prison at 10 o'clock and compelled the constable at the point of revolvers to give up the keys. They secured Guest and took him out near Piember Hill Mine, where they hanged him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets."

Mayor Grace on Beer and Whisky.

NEW YORK, May 21.—At the closing session of the Brewers' National Convention, Mayor Grace said: "There is an intimate connection between good beer and good government, as there is between too much whisky, good and bad, and all the crimes against society contained in the calendar. I have never doubted the efficiency and desirability of high license laws as applied to the regulation of the liquor traffic. On the other hand I have not hesitated to avow my sympathy with all legislation which discriminates in favor of the brewer and consumer of malt liquors. I believe such discrimination to be in the interest of temperance and good order in the community as much as I believe those of our inhabitants for whom beer is almost a natural beverage, are among the best and most public spirited of citizens."

Hanlon's Return.—What He Says About Beach.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Zelandia arrived at noon, with Edward Hanlon, the arman, among her passengers. Hanlon, being questioned on his defeat by Beach, replied: "I simply met a better man than I was at the time. I was beaten fairly and squarely. I shall return to Australia in eighteen months and try him again. Beach is the best man I ever met, and I am authorized by his backers to say he is ready to row any man in the world at from \$5,000 to \$75,000, and allow traveling expenses." Hanlon is in excellent health. He will remain here ten days, and then go to Toronto to train for the summer rowing.

Strange and Fatal Disease.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—A strange disease, baffling the skill of the physicians, broke out in Paris Roads, a small station on the Pan-Handle Railroad, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, a few days ago. In one family alone there have been five deaths, and the mother is insane. Eight persons have died and eight more are sick. The local physicians refused to attend the patients, and Steubenville, O., physicians are there. The disease is spreading and all cases prove fatal.

SENTINEL SPECIALS.

Committed Suicide by Drowning.

SPECIAL to the Sentinel. VERNON, Ind., May 21.—Guy T. Jackson, living near Brewersville, this county, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drowning in the north fork of the Muscatatuck Creek, near the above place, caused by mental aberration. About four months ago Jackson became dangerously insane, and was secluded by an inquisition. It required three men to guard him day and night. He was accepted by the Asylum for the Insane at Indianapolis, and placed there for treatment. Last week the clerk was ordered by the Superintendent to remove him to his home, he being pronounced cured, which was accordingly done last Friday. It was noticed on the next day after his arrival home that he was as insane as ever, and precautions were taken to guard him until he could be sent back to the Asylum. He eluded their vigilance on Monday and strayed they knew not where. A diligent search was made for him and he was found in the creek drowned as above stated. It appears that he walked or waded in until he got over his depth, and having on heavy clothing soon drowned. The supposition is that he drowned himself on purpose while in a sane mood, his troubles coming back to him with a pang of remorse and a desire to end them then and there. He was an excellent man, and leaves a wife and one brother.

Declared Insane.

SPECIAL to the Sentinel. MADISON, Ind., May 21.—Major G. T. B. Carr, who was referred to in the Sentinel about one month ago as being incarcerated in the County Jail on the charge of attempting to violate the chastity of the little six-year-old daughter of Samuel Talmage, a near neighbor, has been on trial in the Grant Circuit Court for the last three days, and this morning at 10 o'clock the jury, having been out for about twenty hours, brought in a verdict of not guilty and assigned as a reason that Carr was undoubtedly insane, whereupon complaint was immediately made before Justice Timony, charging him with insanity. The records of the court and findings of the jury were introduced as proof, and he was adjudged insane, and at 11 o'clock went to the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis, in charge of Sheriff Holdman. The case was ably prosecuted by State Attorney Gibson, assisted by Steel & Steel, and as ably defended by John J. E. McDonald and Steel & Steel, and Jeff Poulis, Carr's former law partner.

A Bastardy Suit.

SPECIAL to the Sentinel. SHREVEPORT, Ind., May 21.—Kitty Wells, the young cyprine in whose house of ill-shape two girls were burned to death some two years ago, has filed a bastardy suit against Wesley McDonald, a married man and a saloon-keeper at Fairland, five miles north of here—that is, he used to be at present his whereabouts are unknown.

City Officers Elected.

SPECIAL to the Sentinel. MADISON, Ind., May 21.—At a meeting of the City Council to-night, John Toole was re-elected Street Commissioner; Geo. Schnabel, Market Master; Parry E. Best, City Attorney; Jos. Roberts, Sexton of Springdale Cemetery, and John Sheets, Janitor of the City Hall.

Colonel Rockwell's Lecture to Garfield.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Colonel Rockwell, brother-in-law of James A. Garfield, delivered a lecture to-night. He traced the life of President Garfield from boyhood and dwelt particularly on the President's latter days. He paid a tribute to Mrs. Garfield for her perseverance in the last ordeal. Colonel Rockwell said that the dying man was very anxious to see his Cabinet, but was forbidden by the doctors. Among the last remarks Garfield made was these: "I would very much like to see old Jim Blaine."

Mexican Editors to Visit the United States.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 21.—On June 13 twenty-five of the leading editors and editorial writers of Mexico will leave Mexico for an extended tour through the United States, in the interest of the commercial relations of the two countries. Arriving at El Paso on June 21, the party will visit, in the order named, Las Vegas, Texas, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and San Antonio.

Attempts a Forty Days' Fast.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The latter Ocean's Bloomington, Ill., special says: Samuel Nutt, who began a forty days' fast on the 8th inst., saying he was commissioned to do so by the Lord, died at 1 p. m. to-day. He was the publisher of a Vermont religious paper entitled "Spirit of Truth."

A Town Threatened With Seizure.

QUEBEC, May 21.—The Provincial Government have notified the town council of Levis that if its indebtedness of over \$65,000 and \$70,000 is not paid at once, they will take out a writ of seizure and place the town under the charge of the Sheriff.

Ohio Prohibition State Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., May 21.—The Prohibition State Convention will be held at Springfield July 1 and 2. A full State ticket will be nominated.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

William Geiss, aged fifteen, of Brooklyn, being disappointed in love, poisoned himself. The customs officer at Regina, N. W. T., has been fired for bringing spirituous liquors into the Territory.

The Boston Leather Board Mills at South Natick, Mass., were burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at about \$20,000.

Milton, a town twenty miles east of Penasco, was devastated by an incendiary fire Wednesday night. Loss about \$50,000.

The Scott Temperance act, which permits the sale of liquor only upon a doctor's certificate, was defeated at Kingston, Ont., yesterday, by forty-five votes.

G. W. Baker and the Bradford Paper Manufacturing Company of Vermont have failed, with liabilities amounting to near \$20,000, and assets nominally \$16,000.

John A. Vangelder, receiving teller of the Union National Bank, New York, has fled, and an examination of the books shows him to be a defaulter to the amount of \$34,000.

Howard Cooper, the negro convicted yesterday of rape on Miss Kate Gray, of Baltimore County, was this morning sentenced by Judge Stewart to be hanged at such a time as the Governor may appoint.